

108260 = 0849660

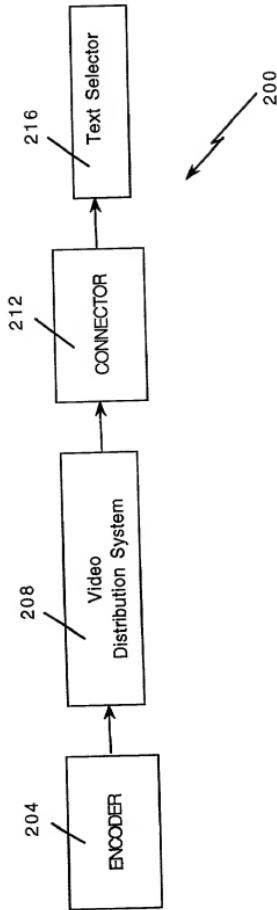


Fig. 1

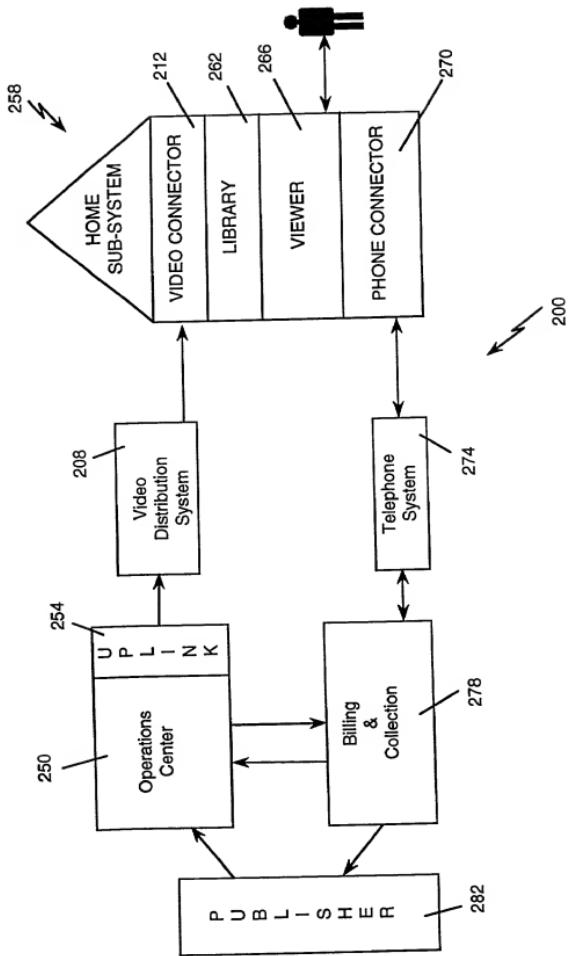
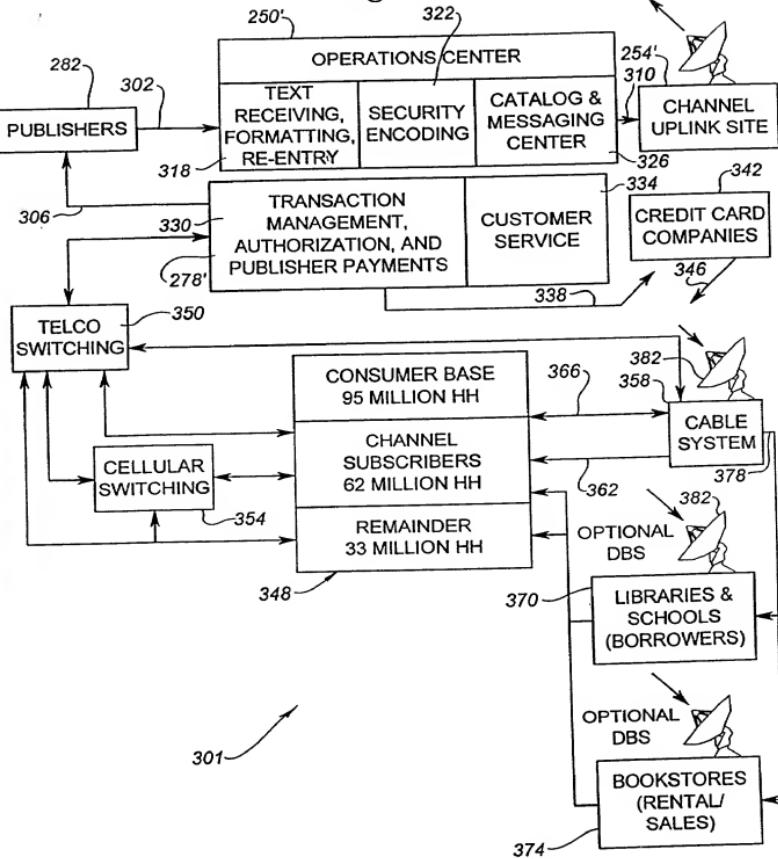


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



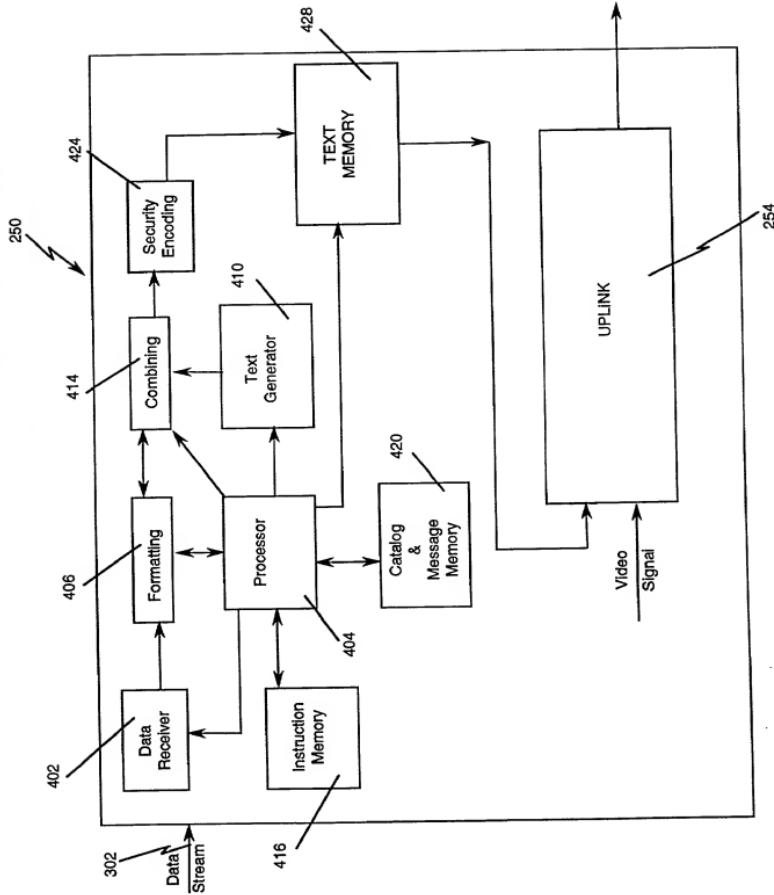


Fig. 4

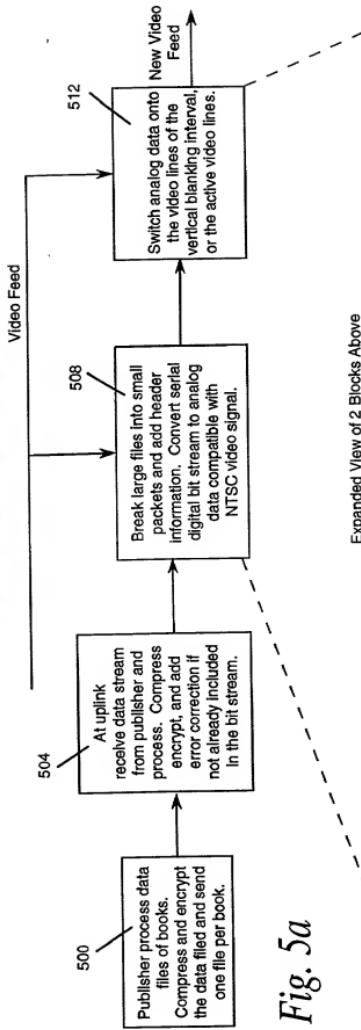


Fig. 5a

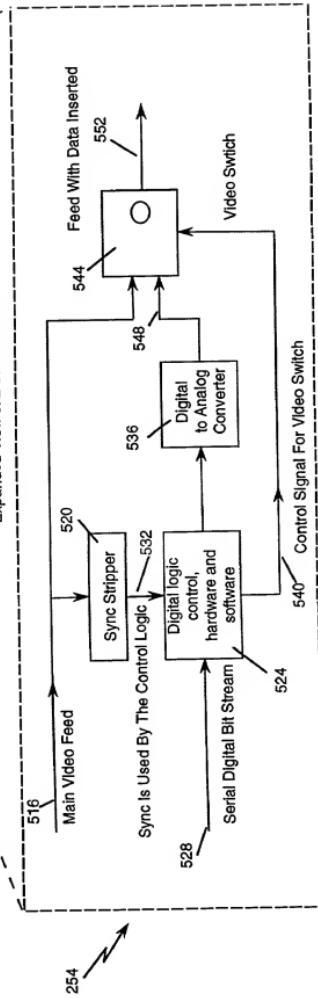


Fig. 5b

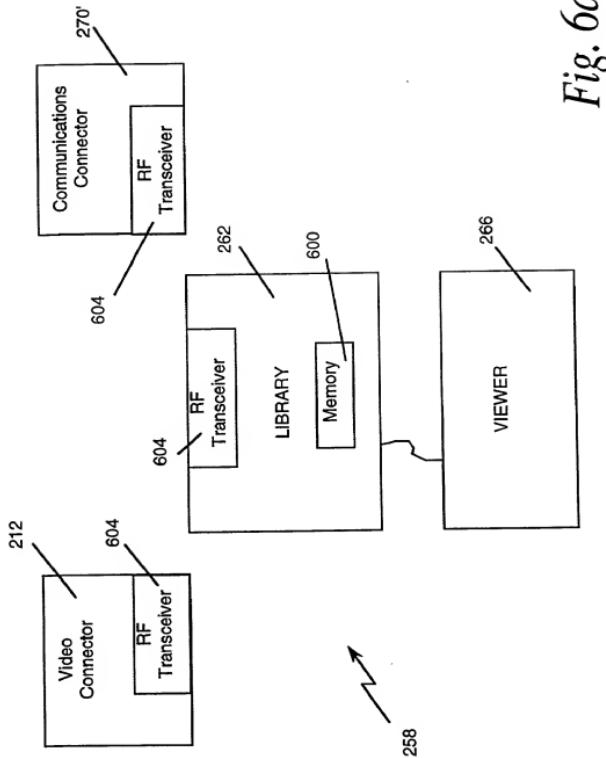


Fig. 6a

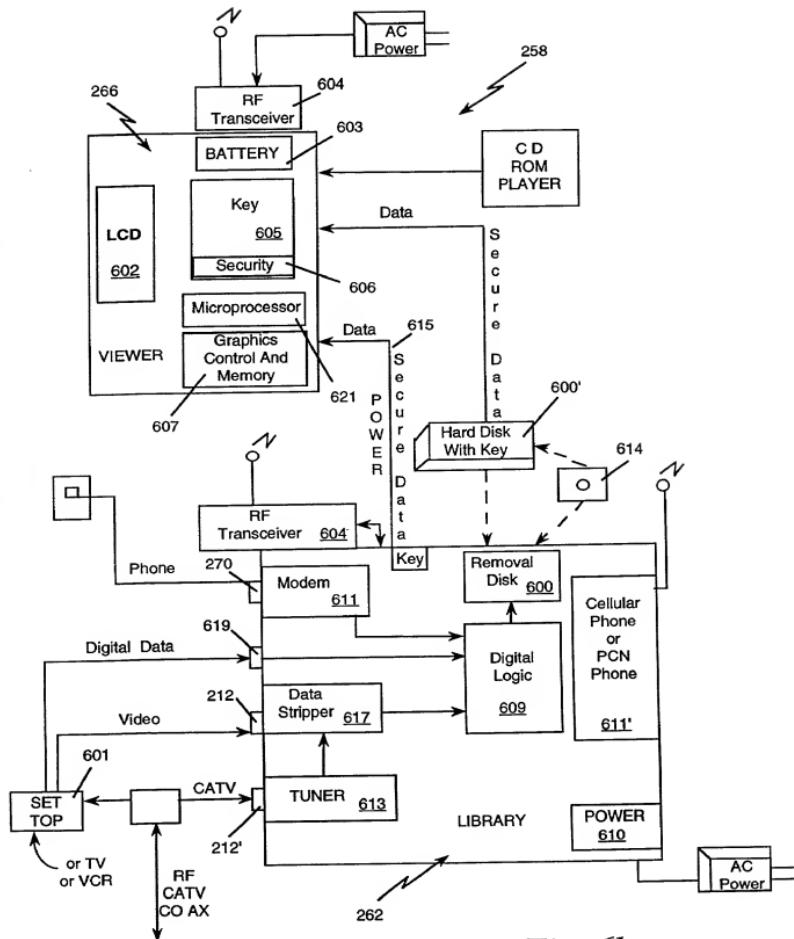


Fig. 6b

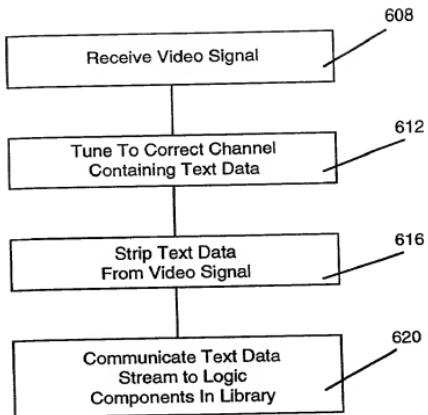


Fig. 7

09548800-092801

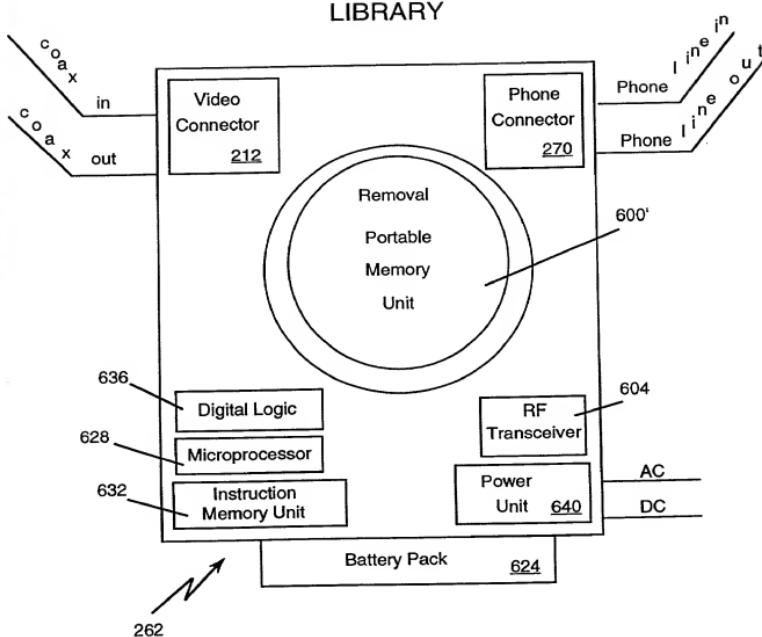


Fig. 8

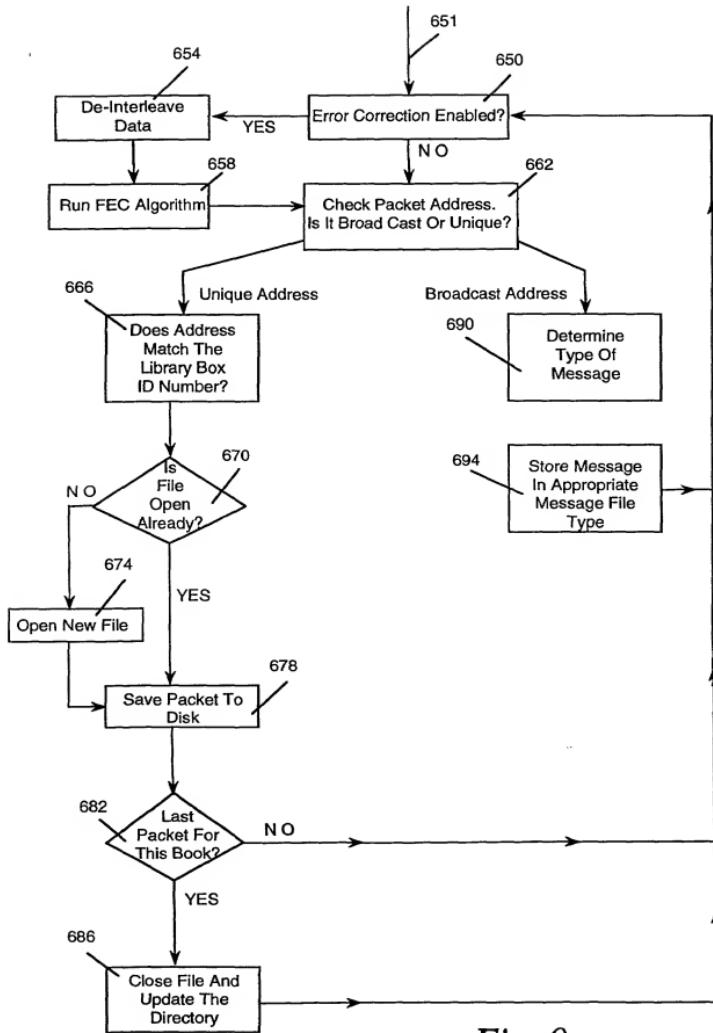


Fig. 9

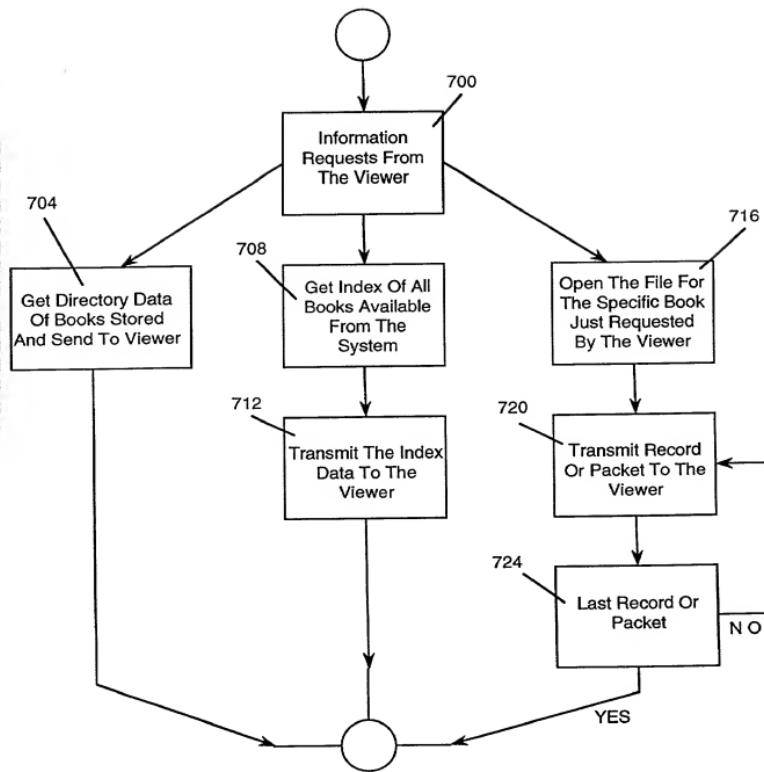


Fig. 10

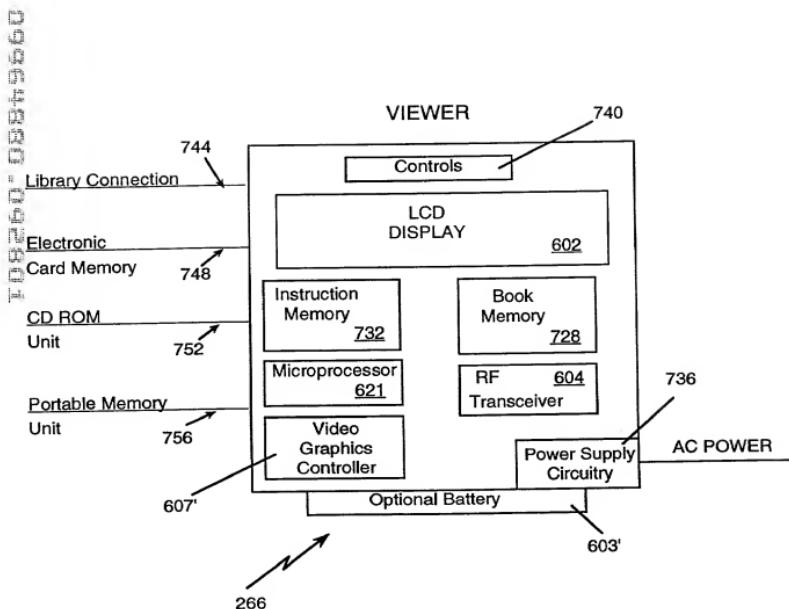


Fig. 11

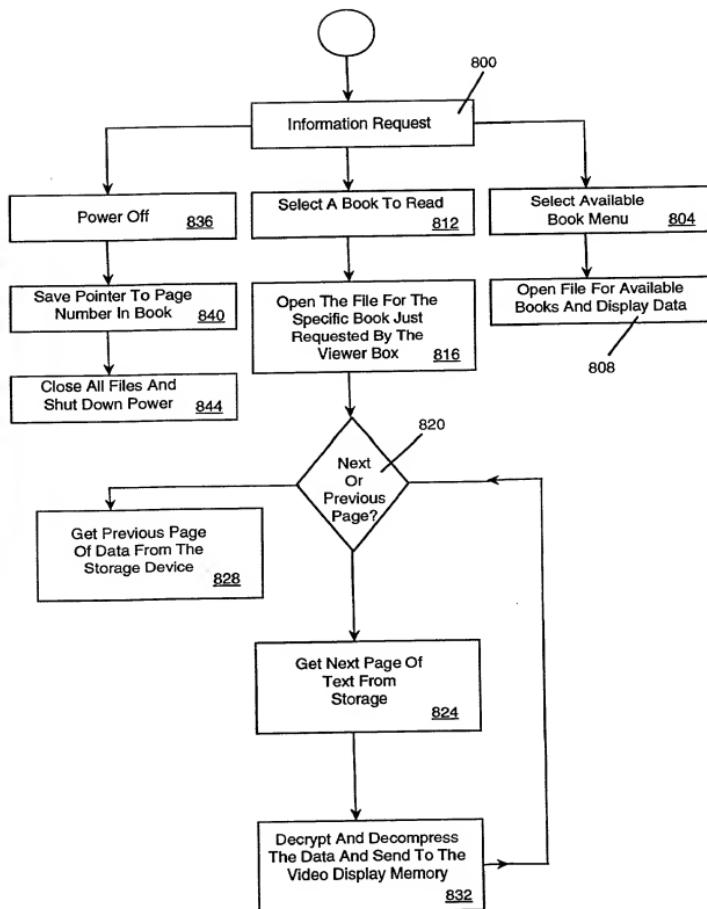


Fig. 12

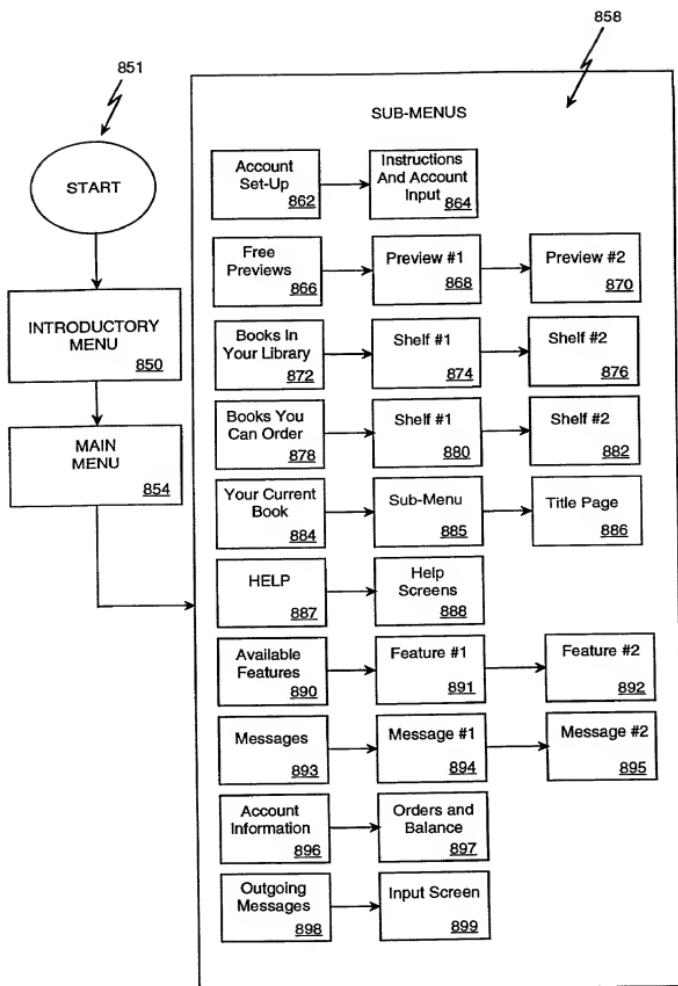


Fig. 13

Fig. 14a

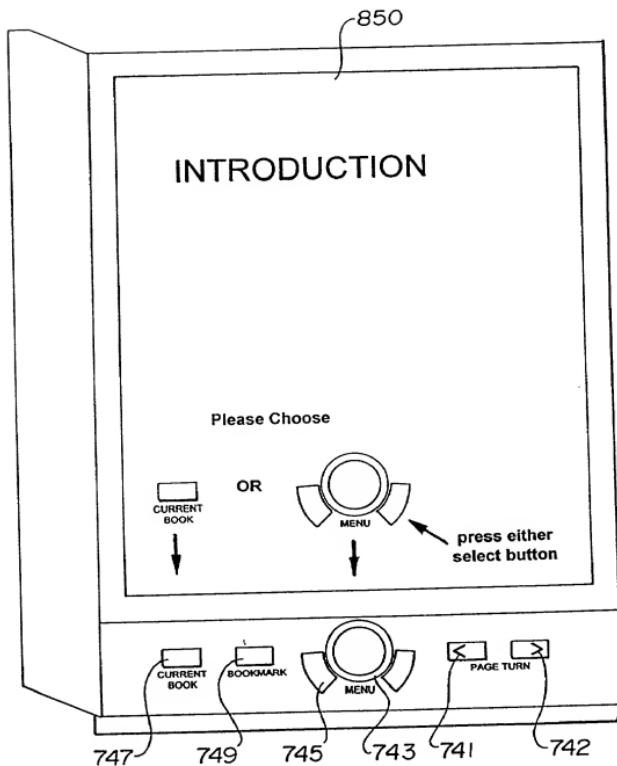


Fig. 14b

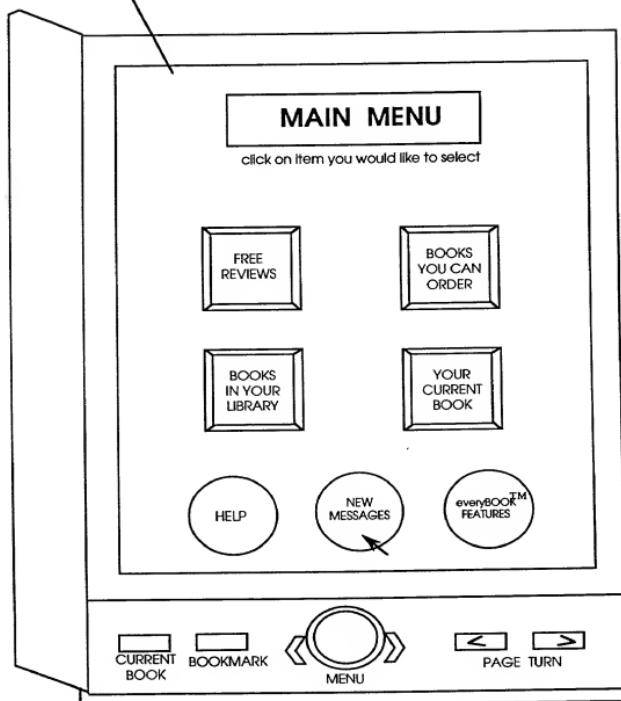


Fig. 14c

872.

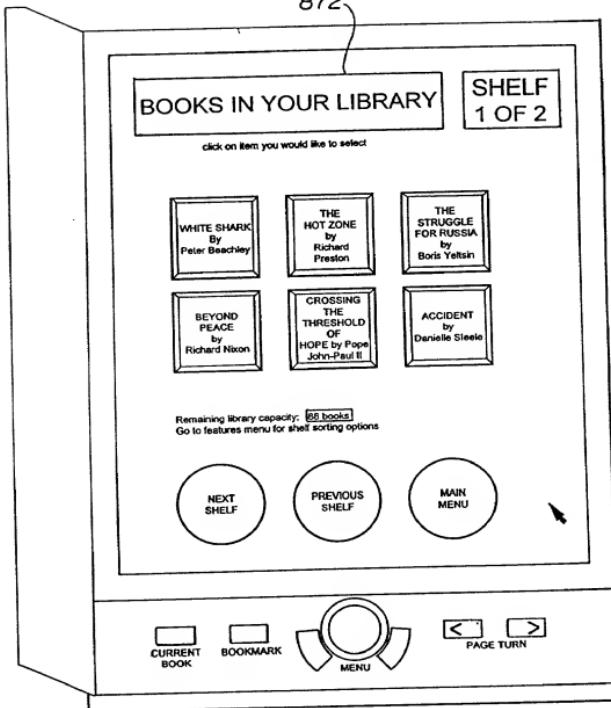


Fig. 14d

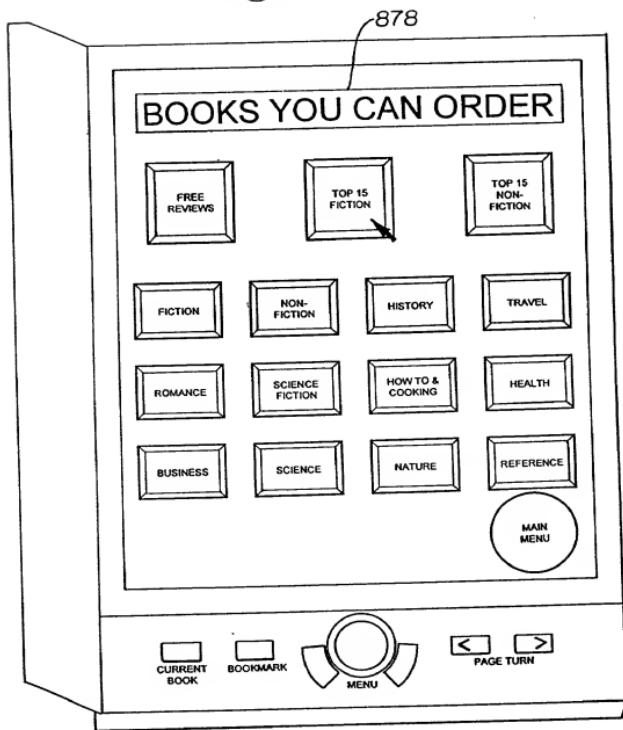


Fig. 14e

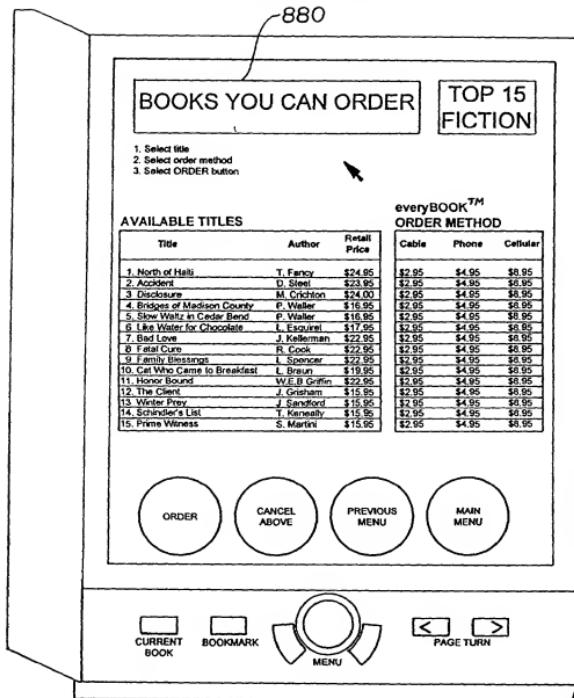
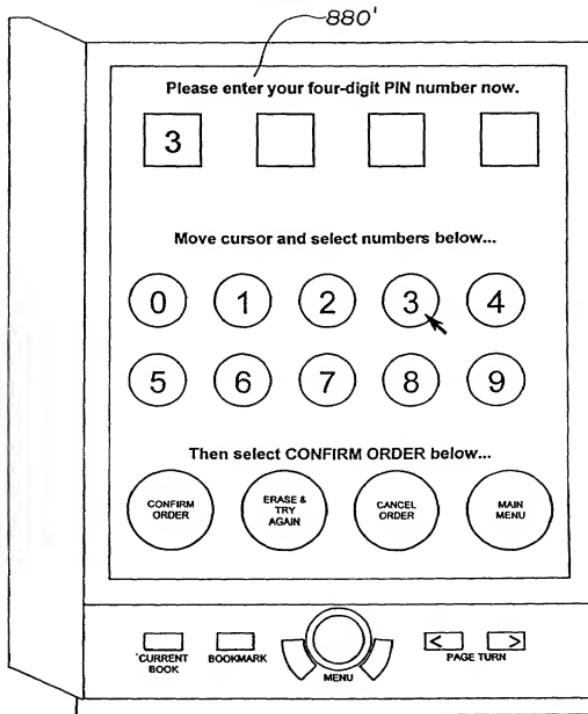


Fig. 14f



0954800-092801

Fig. 14g

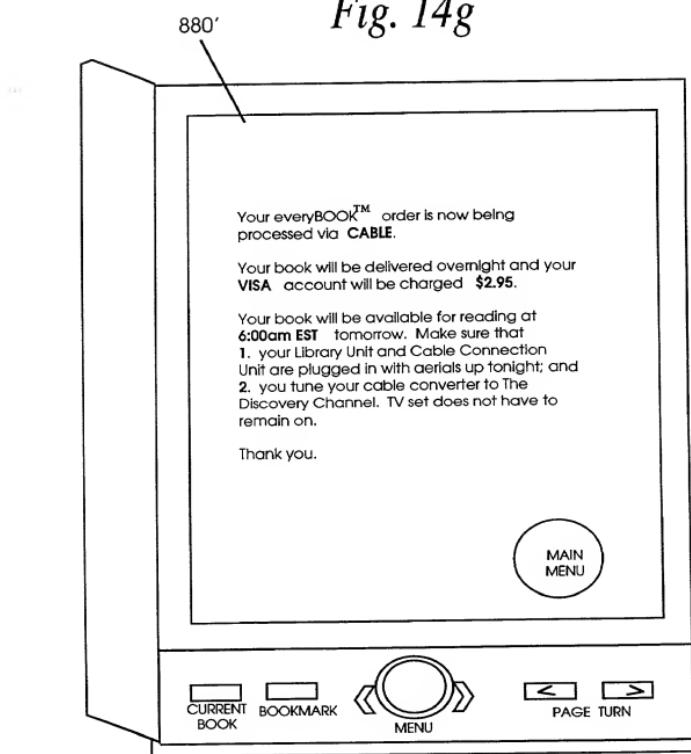


Fig. 14h

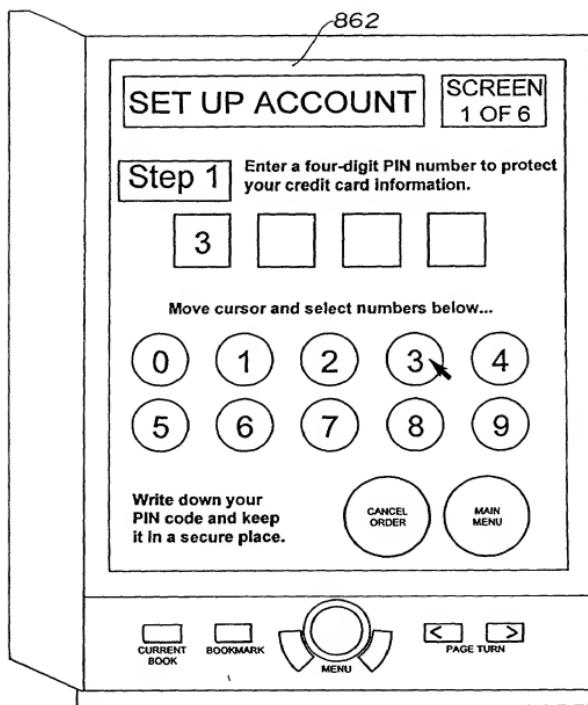


Fig. 14i

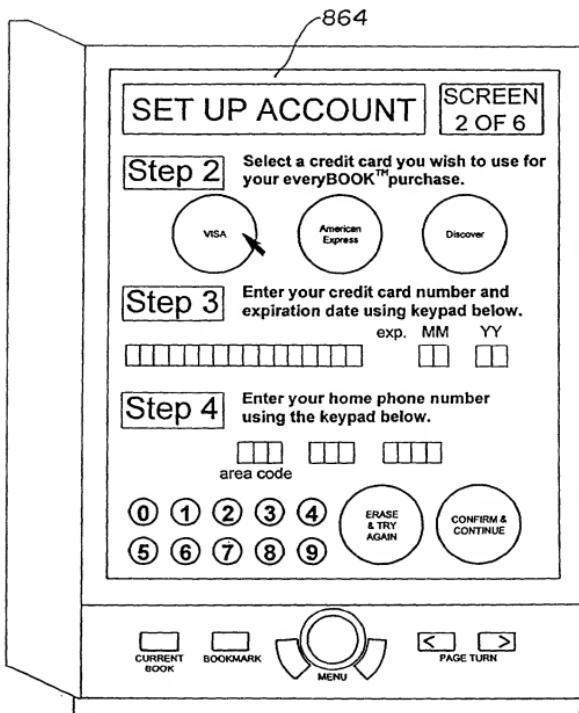


Fig. 14j

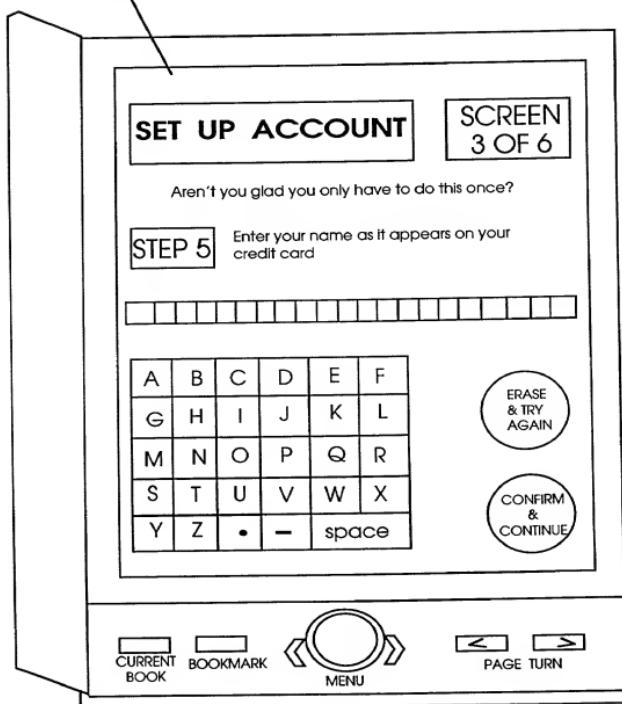


Fig. 14k

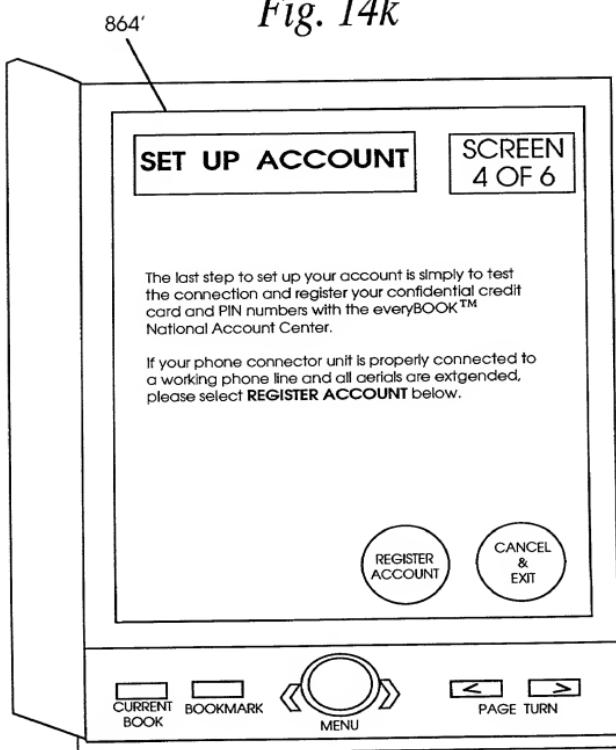


Fig. 14l

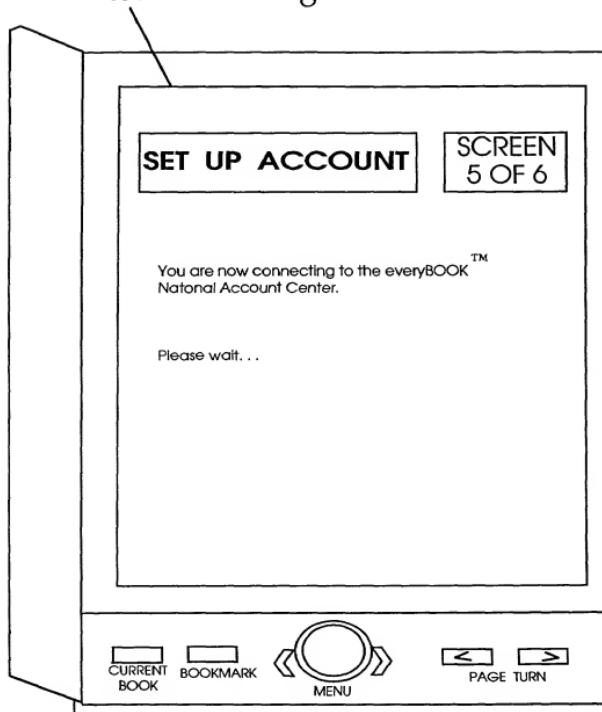


Fig. 14m

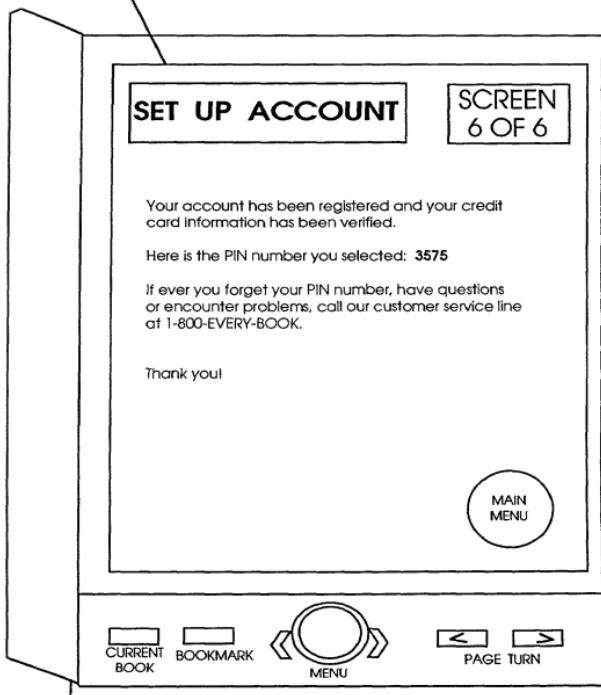
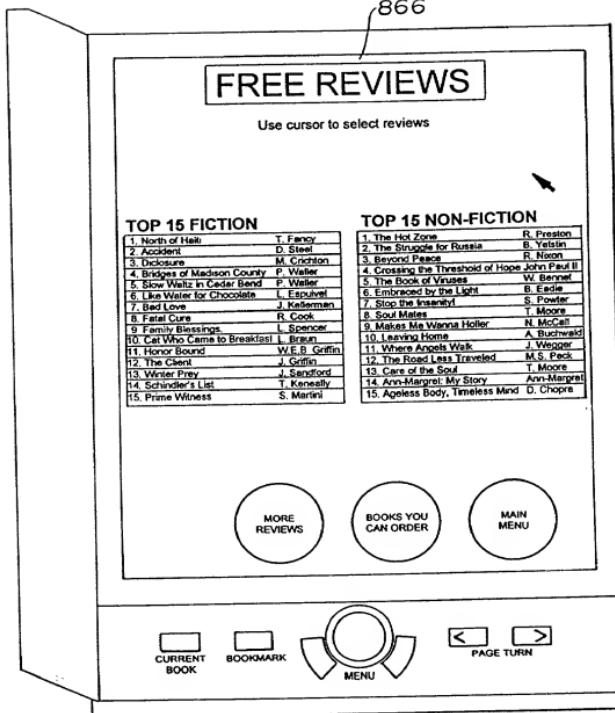


Fig. 14n

866



012345678901 = 092891

868

Fig. 14o

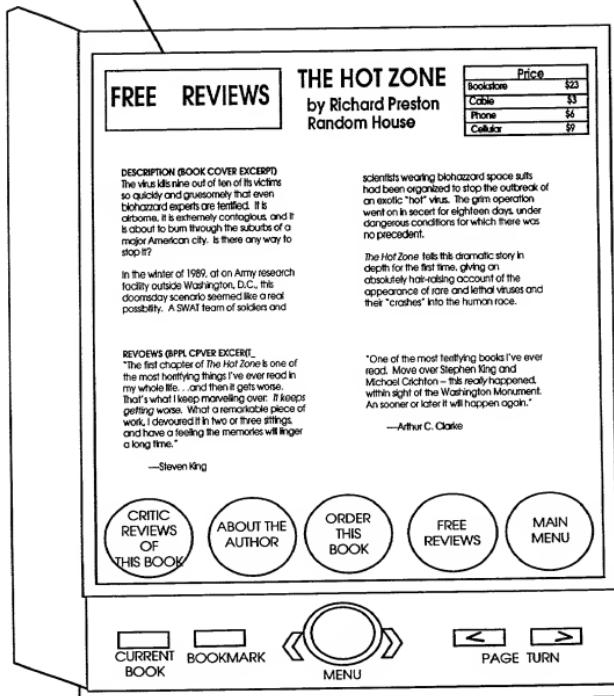


Fig. 14p

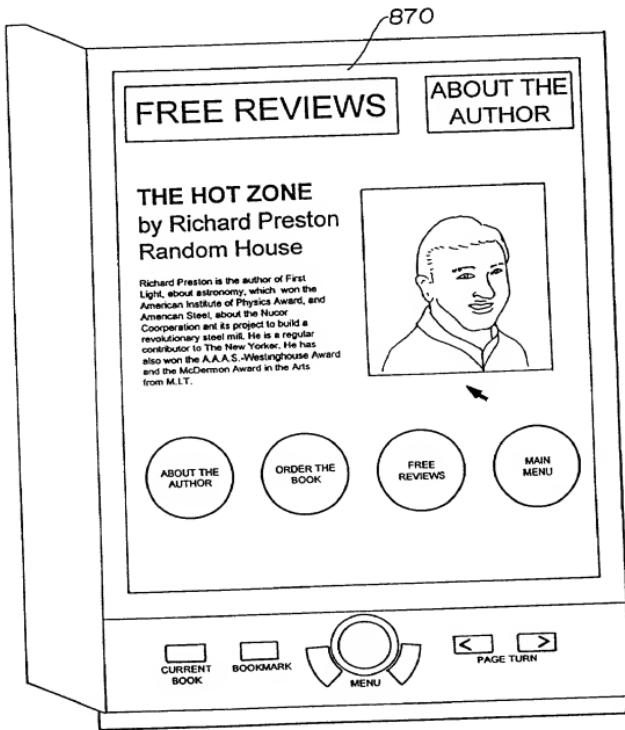


Fig. 14q

894

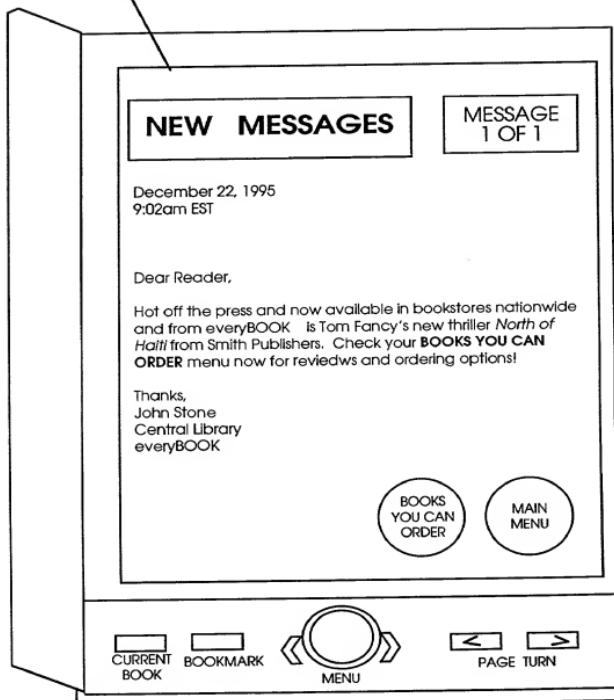


Fig. 14r

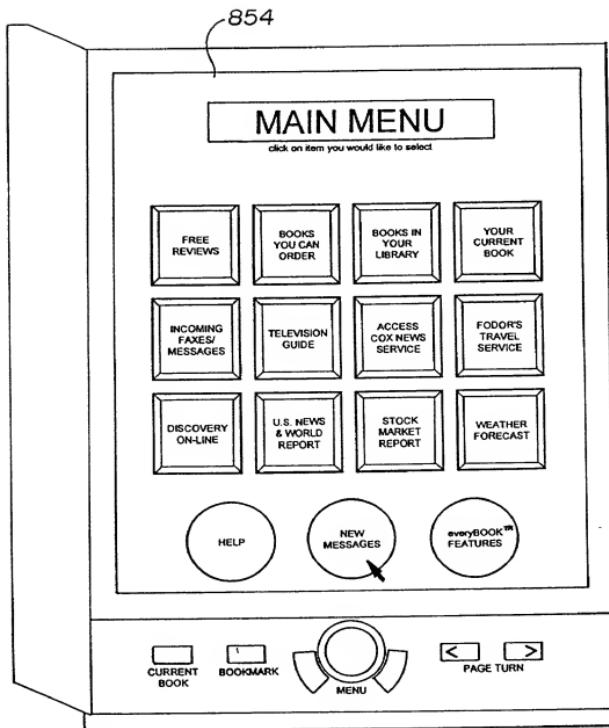
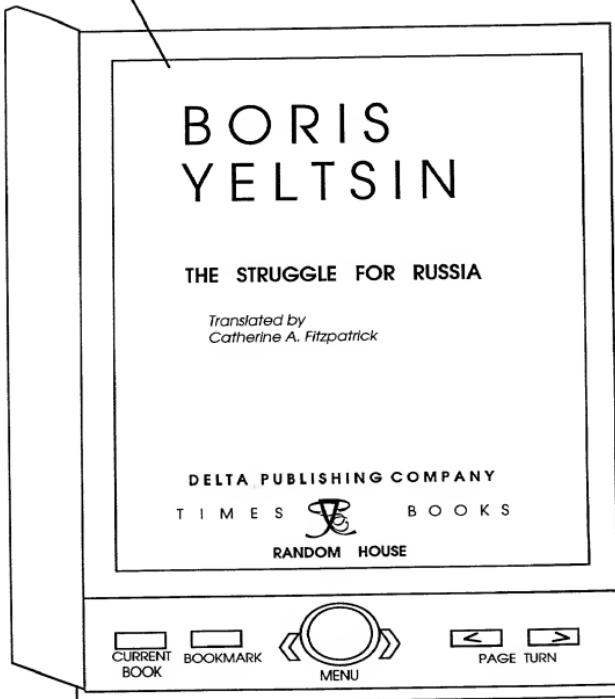


Fig. 14s

851



卷之三

Fig. 14t

853

ical demands: the resignation of Gorbachev. To be sure, as part of Ukraine, Donbas was now on Leonid Kravchuk's conscience. Vorkuta and Kuzbas were coal-mining oregos I had visited a number of times and to which I would certainly return. Their demands were harshly formulated at times, and they expected a great deal from me, but they supported me during the tough reforms.

We have a saying in Russia that when you chop wood, the chips fly. Although Khasbulatov tried his best to defend the miners as economic chips, far from the Gorbachev's woodcutting, their demands did not fit the picture. These miners were not against reform. Nevertheless, they did try to defend their economic interests. Insisting that such hard work should be rewarded with part of the overall profits from the industry. Unfortunately, we did not have precise mechanisms to turn such enterprises as coal mines into joint stock companies. There were long, hard negotiations under way constantly.

I must say that in the spring and summer of 1992, when the word stoppage resounded throughout the country (the work stoppage on trains with coal, the stoppage on factory floors, the stoppage of transportation), the then prime minister, Yuri Skokov very courageously conducted the negotiations with the miners.

I met Yuri Skokov when I worked at the Moscow City Executive Committee. He was director of Quantum, a large defense plant, and he had run for elections to the Soviet parliament against Vitaly Korotich, a prominent writer and journalist who at the time was editor in chief of *Ogonyok* (*Little Flame*), a pioneer of glasnost. Due to various backroom deals and party scheming (described in *Against the Grain*), Skokov won the election and proved himself to be a disciplined party professional.

Skokov is a tall, thin man—that is the first thing that must be said about him. And very hard and tacitum. Many people were asking what his role was in my inner circle. It was a legitimate question. Skokov was actually the "shadow" prime minister whom I had always had in mind. Both Silayev, under whom Skokov chaired the Supreme Economic Council*, and Galidov, on whose watch Skokov became chairman of the Security Council, sensed a latent threat.

CURRENT
BOOK

BOOKMARK



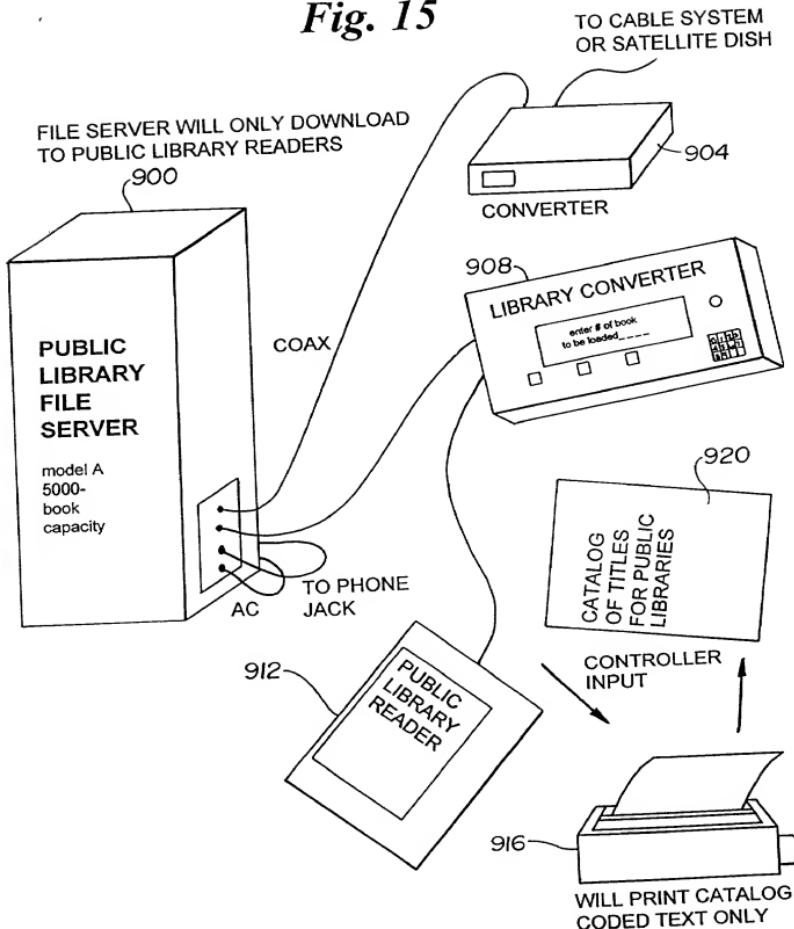
MENU



PAGE TURN

Fig. 15

TO 260-08949660



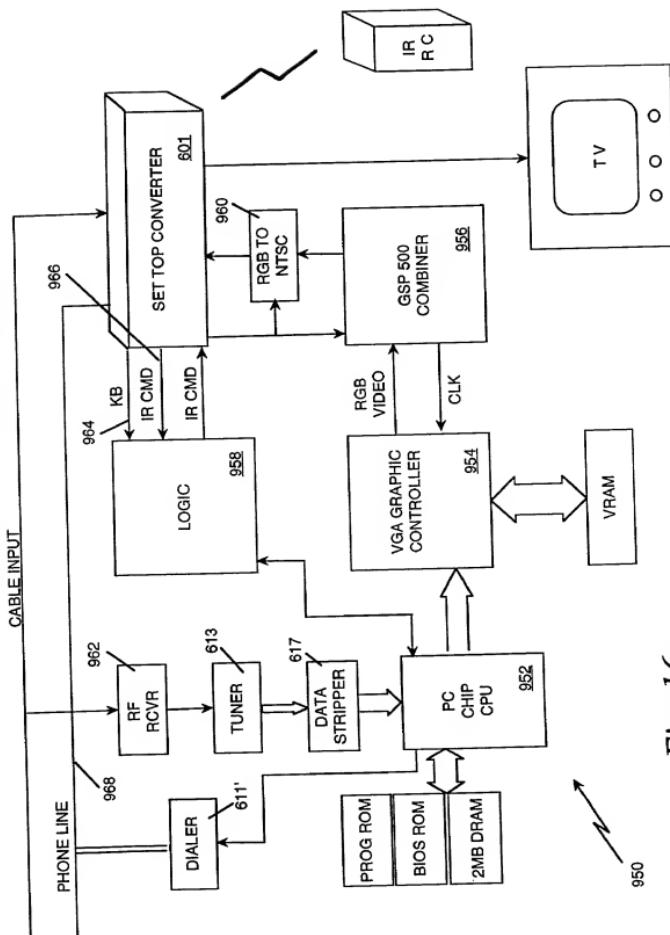


Fig. 16a

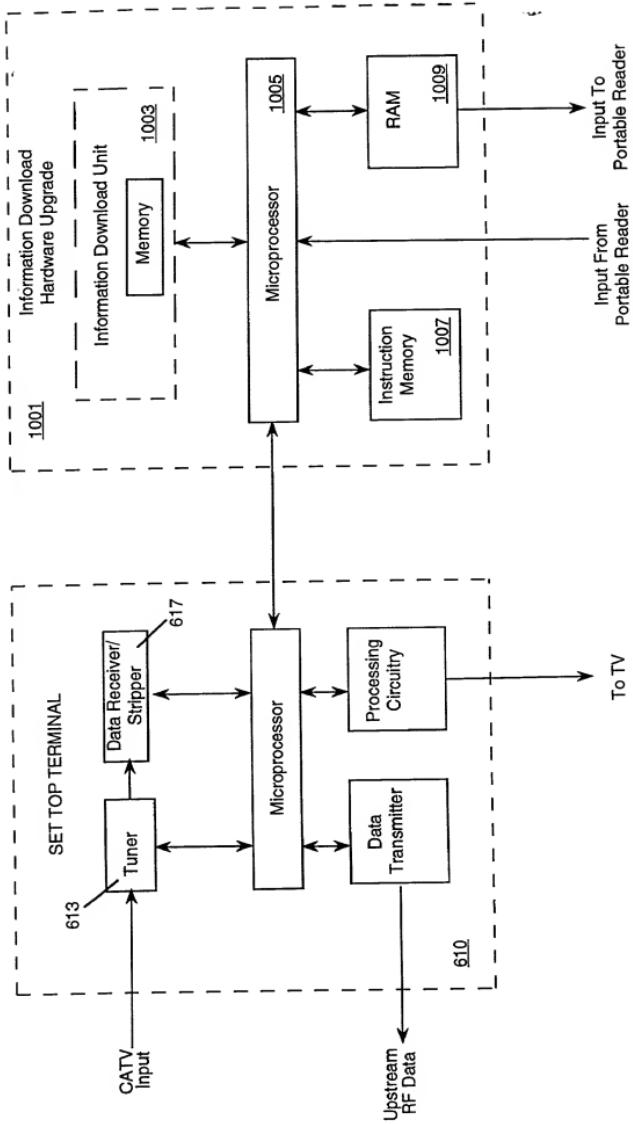


Fig. 16b

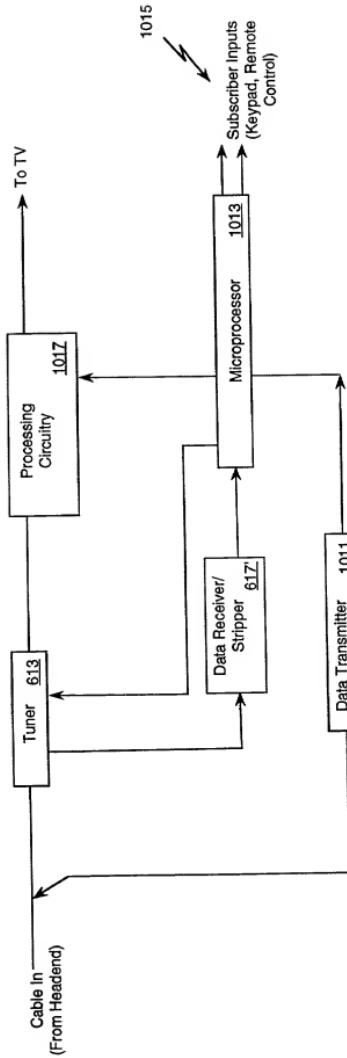


Fig. 17

Fig. 18a

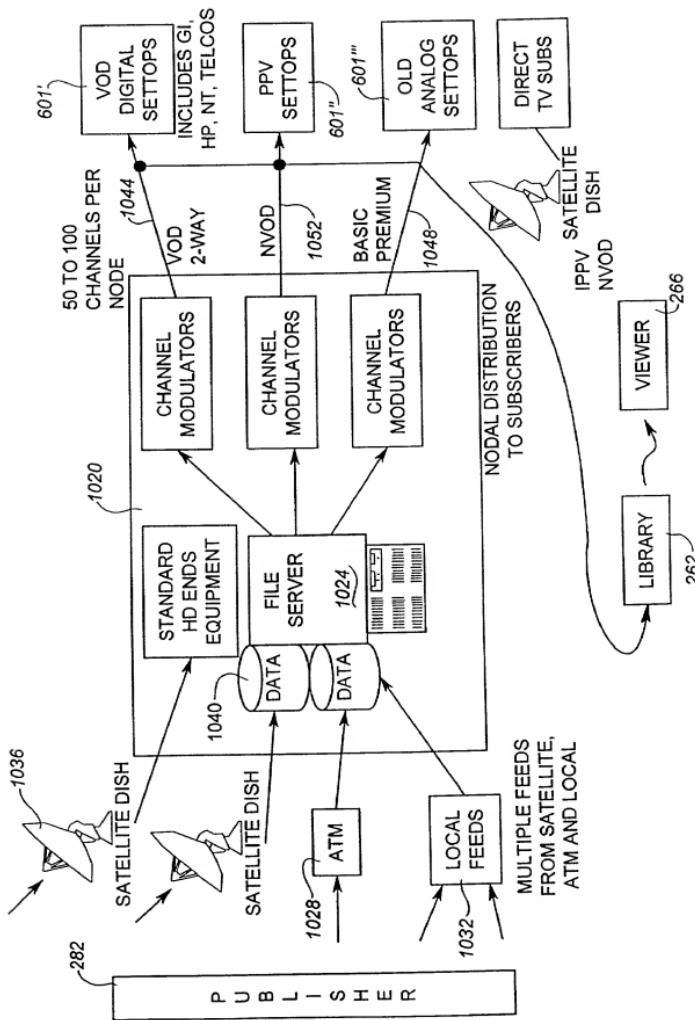


Fig. 18b

